

Never in All History  
Did Events Crowd  
AS NOW!

# THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS

Chattanooga, 4 p.m.—Washington, 5 p.m.—London, 10 p.m.—Paris, 10 p.m.—Petrograd, 12 p.m.—Tokio, 7 a.m.

Don't Forget  
Today's the Day  
to Buy  
Thrill Stamps

VOL. XXX. NO. 216

LATE EDITION

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1918.

PRICE: THREE CENTS Delivered by Carriers  
Twelve Cents a Week

## BOCHES PUSH MILITARY OPERATIONS IN UKRAINE

Force of Germans Now Within Hundred Miles of  
Capital City of Kiev—Other Towns Occupied.  
Operations Continue Energetically.

Berlin, March 15.—(British admiralty per wireless press)—Military operations are continuing in Ukraine, where the town of Bachmach, about 100 miles northeast of Kiev, has been occupied. Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

## MRS. HIRSCH'S DEFENSE BECOMES AGGRESSIVE

Trial of Woman Charged with  
Attempt to Blackmail Mayor  
Candler Continues.

Atlanta, Ga., March 15.—Mrs. Margaret A. Hirsch, charged with attempted blackmail of Mayor Asa G. Candler, this morning took the stand in her own behalf. Before starting her statement, the courtroom was cleared of spectators at her request. Newspaper representatives were excluded.

The defense was permitted to make a statement as to what they expected to prove. Attorney J. R. Bedford declared they would show no conspiracy of any sort was laid between Mrs. Hirsch and Cook, but on the contrary, the woman was made the victim of threats by Cook to reveal to her husband the details of what he said in Mayor Candler's office. He said they expected to prove Mr. Candler was strongly attracted to Mrs. Hirsch and used his wealth and prominence to persuade her to come to his office and submit to his advances.

Began Sobbing Aloud.

He said that when Cook unexpectedly arrived at Mayor Candler's office and caught Mrs. Hirsch and Mayor Candler in a compromising relation, Mrs. Hirsch to the elevator after Cook had left, and requested her to call him on the telephone in a few minutes, and when she did call Forrest Adair was put on the wire. He said Mr. Adair induced her to bring up the subject of money and induced her to name a stipulated sum, and that she named this sum as a consideration which she felt was due her in view of the fact that she was to be forced to leave the city. He said Mr. Adair first attempted to persuade her to accept \$250 a month.

Mrs. Hirsch began to cry, and as Attorney Bedford elaborated his statement she sobbed loudly.

When Mrs. Hirsch took the stand she was pale, nervous and red from crying.

"Mrs. Hirsch, you will make your statement in your own words without being questioned," said Judge Hill.

Courtroom Cleared.

Looking up at the judge, Mrs. Hirsch asked:

"Will I have to tell my story before all these people?"

"Do you wish to have the courtroom cleared?" asked the judge.

"Yes, I would very much prefer it, your honor."

Thereupon Judge Hill ordered the courtroom cleared of all spectators.

The crowd filed out with extreme disappointment written on their faces.

Mrs. Hirsch asked Judge Hill if he would not also exclude the representatives of the press.

"The ladies and gentlemen of the fourth estate will please retire," said Judge Hill, and their departure was marked by similar signs of disappointment.

Atlanta, Ga., March 15.—Indications pointed to an aggressive fight in the defense of Mrs. Margaret A. Hirsch when the second day of her trial on a charge of attempting to blackmail Mayor Asa G. Candler began in Fulton superior court today. The state rested its case late yesterday.

The defense had subpoenaed about twenty witnesses, and Judge Richard B. Russell, formerly of the state court of appeals, indicated in cross-examination of the first witness that he intended to prove the case of his client vigorously.

It was indicated, however, that the hearing would be conducted with as little delay as possible, and it was believed that the case would reach the jury before the end of the day.

Largely Repetition.

The testimony of the state witnesses yesterday was largely a repetition of that given when J. W. Cook, with whom Mrs. Hirsch was indicted jointly, was convicted and sentenced to serve two years at hard labor and pay a fine of \$1,000. Mayor Candler related in detail the visit of Mrs. Hirsch to his office early in February, when Cook visited; the mayor's subsequent conference with friends and his decision to take the matter to the grand jury.

After the recess it became apparent the defense had decided to introduce other witnesses, for after Mrs. Hirsch was permitted to go back on the stand to add a point or two to her statement, Mrs. Myria Cook, mother of J. W. Cook, was introduced.

Mrs. Hirsch testified that after the affair in Mayor Candler's office on Feb. 6 she had no understanding with Cook in regard to any demand for money. She said it was not she who demanded money, but Forrest Adair who proposed to pay her money.

Mrs. Cook was personally acquainted with the defendant, she testified. She said Mrs. Hirsch had visited her home on several occasions and when Mrs. Hirsch was a patient at a sanatorium she sent her fruit and flowers by her son. She said Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch had visited her home together several times.

Cross-examined by Attorney Arnold.

Mrs. Cook stated that Mrs. Hirsch was introduced to her by Cook at a hotel here, while Mrs. Hirsch was conducting the raffle of an automobile for the benefit of the Red Cross. She said she

lowed: "Enemy bands in Ukraine which threatened the railway from Gmel and Kiev to Bachmach were dispersed in several engagements. Bachmach was occupied. Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

## Austrians Strike

Men in Railway Shops Re-  
fuse to Obey Orders  
of the Military.

Copenhagen, March 15.—The men in the workshops of the Austrian railways have struck and refused to obey the orders of the military to return to work, the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states. The strike, it is added, is spreading to other factories.

did not know whether her son went with any other married woman.

Miss Bessie Cook, a sister of J. W. Cook, testified that she had known Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch for several months, that Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch had visited her mother's home, and that while Mrs. Hirsch was at the hospital she went there several times with her brother to take flowers and fruit.

Miss Rosa Humphreys, a young woman who occupied the cell next to Mrs. Hirsch when the latter first went to the county jail, was the next witness. She testified that she arrived in Atlanta from Plattsburg, N. Y., on Feb. 7 and was arrested the next day on a charge of vagrancy. She swore that a few days before the trial of Cook, Deputy Sheriff Bazemore tried to make an affidavit against her.

"He said if I would tell what I knew he would turn me out of jail with a good piece of money in my purse," she testified. "He said it would be a great help to him if he could get the affidavit, that there were a lot of people getting money out of the case, and there wasn't any reason why we shouldn't get some. I refused to make the affidavit."

On cross-examination the witness admitted she had been convicted on a charge of vagrancy and sentenced to a year in the home for wayward girls and later placed on probation. She denied that she had told Deputy Sheriff Bazemore and Ed Stephens that Mrs. Hirsch had admitted to her the whole case.

"Didn't Mrs. Hirsch tell you she never had any improper relations with Mr. Candler?" asked Attorney Arnold.

"No, she told me she did," replied the witness.

At the conclusion of her cross-examination Judge Hill ordered her taken to jail for contempt of court in refusing to divulge the name of her mother, who she said now is living in Birmingham.

Only Bolsheviks Voted.

London, March 15.—A Reuters dispatch filed yesterday at Petrograd says that the bolshevik majority at the Moscow conference decided by a vote of 453 to 30 to support the peace treaty.

The foregoing dispatch indicates that only the bolshevik delegates were represented in the vote taken in what may have been a majority caucus. The mensheviks and probably other factions are represented at the conference, but, in the view of the strength of the bolsheviks, it is improbable that their decision could be reversed. Owing to the present condition of cable transmission, dispatches received from Russia are incomplete, and frequently almost unintelligible.

Negro Pays Death Penalty for Crime

Raleigh, N. C., March 15.—Declaring his innocence to the last, Earl Neville, a negro was executed at the state penitentiary here this morning, having been convicted on a charge of criminally assaulting the wife of a street car conductor here last October.

The crime for which Neville paid the penalty was committed at the home of the woman while she was alone with her two young children. Neville was identified as the man who had attacked her. Two unsuccessful attempts were made to lynch the negro and on one occasion, Gov. Bickett saved the negro by making a personal appeal to the mob.

RURAL MAIL CARRIERS  
SELL THRIFT STAMPS

So Successful That Postoffice  
Department Keeps Record.

Tennessee Man Leads.

Washington, March 15.—Rural mail carriers have been so successful in the sale of thrift and war savings stamps that the postoffice department is keeping a roll of honor, including the best sales in each state. The department's records show W. H. Wilson, of Lynyville, Tenn., leading, with sales amounting to \$4,344 for December.

CHARGE AGAINST  
PILOT DISMISSED

Halifax, N. S., March 15.—The charge of manslaughter against Francis Mackay, who was killed in the collision with the ship Mont Blanc at the time of her collision here with the Belgian relief ship Imo, was dismissed today by Judge Russell. The court held there was no evidence upon which an unbiased tribunal could hold Mackay criminally culpable.

Serbia Unaffected by  
Russ-Rumanian Pact

Berlin, Wednesday, March 15.—The peace treaties that have been signed by Russia and Rumania have not caused any change in Serbia's attitude. M. Grutch, Serbia's diplomatic representative here, has informed a Swiss interviewer. All the rumors in regard to a separate peace on the part of Serbia are unfounded, he declared.

Although Serbia had lost in the war and during the occupation about 1,000,000 of her inhabitants, added M. Grutch, she was still determined to draw the will to persevere in Serbia's former course.

## RUSS CONGRESS RATIFIES PEACE WITH GERMANY

Moscow Assembly Votes 453 to  
30 in Favor of Central  
Powers' Treaty.

PACIFIST AIMS CULMINATE  
Army Must Be Demobilized,  
Warships Disarmed and  
Territories Released.

Petrograd, Thursday, March 14.—The all-Russian congress of soviets meeting at Moscow today, by a vote of 453 to 30 decided to ratify the peace treaty with the central powers.

M. Ryazonov, a prominent bolshevik theorist, and representatives of all the professional unions resigned from the bolshevik party after the vote.

Review of Russian Events.

The action of the all-Russian congress of soviets in accepting the German peace clears the way for announcement of allied intentions as regards Japanese intervention in Siberia and gives Germany vast opportunities for political and economical penetration of the former Russian empire. The decision of the congress is the culmination of the peace steps begun by the bolshevik government last December.

The first peace conference at Brest-Litovsk was abortive, Germany on Feb. 15 rejecting the declarations of Foreign Minister Trotsky and resuming hostilities against Russia. The Germans then made peace with the Ukrainians and prepared to aid the government there in putting down the bolsheviks. On Feb. 18 the German advance into Russia was renewed and the Dvina river crossed at Dvinsk.

Meeting with little opposition, the German advance soon reached Petrograd and the bolshevik government decided to accept Germany's peace terms. Foreign Minister Trotsky refused to go to Brest-Litovsk and Premier Lenin sent Zinoviev, a close follower of his.

Trotsky Breaks Relation.

The pacifist policy of Premier Lenin brought a break in the bolshevik ranks and Trotsky resigned several days ago. This cleavage apparently had no effect on Lenin's mastery of the congress of soviets.

By the peace terms Russia must give up Poland, Courland, Livonia, Estonia and the Ukraine. In Asia Minor the Russians are compelled to retire from Armenia and to cede to the Turks the Russian districts of Baku, Karak and Erivan.

Russia must renounce all claims to the occupied territories in Europe. Germany and Austria-Hungary to decide the fate of the regions in agreement with their populations.

The Russian army must be demobilized and Russian warships are to be dismantled. More important to the central powers is the reopening of navigation in the Black and Baltic seas and the signing by Russia under compulsion of a new commercial treaty with a guarantee of a most favored nation treatment, at least until 1925.

The bolsheviks also promised to put an end to all propaganda and agitation within the central empire and occupied territories under their control.

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## Many Casualties

Pershing Sends Longest List  
Yet Issued—Its Signifi-  
cance Not Known.

Washington, March 15.—Gen. Pershing's casualty list today, it is learned at the war department, will be longer than any previously issued and may not be available for publication before tomorrow morning. There is no outward indication of what a longer casualty list indicates, although American troops in the last few days have been active in an offensive against the German trenches.

With the Lafayette Flying Squadron, Monday, March 11.—Paul F. Baer, of Fort Wayne, Ind., this afternoon downed a German airplane.

## DOUBT RECEIPT WILSON'S NOTE

No Acknowledgement—Wash-  
ington Without Advices as  
to Peace Decision.

Washington, March 15.—Aside from press dispatches Washington had no information today on the decision of the all-Russian congress of soviets at Moscow ratifying the German peace terms. Nothing had come either from Ambassador Francis at Volodga or the American consul-general at Moscow.

Officials had no means of knowing whether the action was taken before or after receipt of President Wilson's message to the people of Russia promising American aid in obtaining for Russia full independence from German aggression. The message was sent March 11 and the congress decided to ratify the peace with Germany March 14. Its receipt has not been acknowledged by the American consul at Moscow, by whom it was to have been delivered.

Present Difficulties.

The president's message when sent was regarded by officials here as the only make that could be made by the United States in the interest of the Russian people, although a short time ago Ambassador Francis in a statement to the Russian public issued at Volodga said that he had recommended to Washington recognition by the United States of any government the Russians might set up. To recognize the government that has just concluded a peace on terms considered entirely favorable to Germany, it is felt here, however, might present many embarrassing difficulties.

It is believed that ratification of the peace terms will bring an early move by Japan in Siberia. Any move by the Japanese, it is believed, would be made as a measure of protection for Japanese and American supplies for Japan and American supplies for Japan and American supplies for Japan.

There is no real danger, officials say, of German armies moving that far east, but there is a probability that supplies at Vladivostok might be sent into Russia and then find their way into German hands.

Easy For Japan to Act.

The geographical location of Vladivostok makes it easy for Japan at any time to cut off a German force if one were to move to the east. The single line of railroad entering Vladivostok from Russia takes a circuitous route and Japan with little difficulty could cut off communication at any point for miles along its course.

FRENCH DETACHMENTS  
WIN OUT IN CHAMPAGNE

Footing Gained on German  
Crown Prince's Front,  
Reports Berlin.

Berlin, March 15.—Strong French detachments gained a footing yesterday west of the Nauroy road, the German crown prince's front (Chamagne district), says today's army headquarters announcement.

The decisions the allies may have to take will not be without difficulty, but the principle upon which these decisions may be arrived at will be neither ungenerous, unfair nor hostile to Russia, or to the Russian revolution. Our object is to see Russia strong, intact, secure, free, and if these objects can be obtained, then and then only will the Russian revolution bring forth all the fruits its best friends desire to see."

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## HELP RUSSIA TO DEFEND HERSELF

German Penetration Must Be  
Combated, Declares For-  
eign Secretary Balfour.

ALLIES OBLIGATED TO AID  
British Leader Has Faith in  
Fair Intentions and Loy-  
alty of Japanese.

London, Thursday, March 14.—Debate on the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia in the house of commons today brought from Foreign Secretary Balfour the declaration that German penetration in Russia must be combated.

The allied point of view was that they should help Russia in protecting herself against Germany. Although he did not think that Germany would send an army to Vladivostok, he said he had absolute faith in Japan's loyalty in carrying out any decision reached by the allies. Discussing the situation in Russia, Mr. Balfour said:

"If Russia had not been at war it would have taken many years to complete the beneficent course of the revolution. Who would have dared without a blow, Russia immediately fell into chaos. It is untrue to say that the same thing happened in the French revolution, for there the effect was not the disintegration, but the integration of the French people. The revolution came and all the old divisions between religions and creeds became marked and prominent."

Must Allow Time.

"It must inevitably take time before we will see the end of that process and know clearly how much of old Russia, if any, ought to cease to form a part of new Russia, and how new Russia will be constituted. It is a very difficult process in time of peace and prosperity, but how can you carry it out in time of war with a remorseless, persevering and quite unscrupulous enemy at the door?"

There will be classes—some from patriotic, others from selfish motives—ready to welcome anything promising a semblance of stability and order in the government. When that time comes I can imagine Germany trying to re-establish possibly the old form of autocratic government. We should then have Russia, shorn of some of its fairest provinces and with a kind of autocracy far worse than the old autocracy, because it would lean upon a foreign power for continued existence. That came to pass all our dreams of Russian development and Russian liberty would be gone and Russia would become a mere outpost